## **SCENARIO 10**

## **Re-regulation of Electricity Production**

## **PROS**

- 1. Can yield stable rates.
- 2. Is compatible with various rate designs.
- 3. Provides for stakeholder review and input through rate filings and associated proceedings.
- 4. Utilizes utilities' legacy supply procurement expertise.
- 5. Provides for single point accountability.
- 6. Accommodates long-term bilateral contracts with independent suppliers.
- 7. Protects bundled customers in the event that there is inadequate competition in the wholesale market.
- 8. Transparency of information regarding new builds.
- 9. Allows for DSM programs and renewable portfolio standards

## **CONS**

- 1. New legislation required to re-regulate utilities.
- 2. Not a competitive procurement approach.
- 3. Utilities would have to re-acquire generation that has been sold off.
- 4. Regulated return on re-acquired utility assets may not result in competitive market price for electricity.
- 5. No opportunity for customers to choose an alternate supplier.
- 6. Provides utilities limited incentive to procure power efficiently.
- 7. Does not foster development of competitive wholesale markets.
- 8. Does not provide market-based price signals to consumers.

- 9. Involves potentially lengthy and costly review of rate filings.
- 10. Poses significant regulatory risk related to after-the-fact prudence reviews.
- 11. Is subject to affiliate abuse that may be difficult for regulators to detect.
- 12. Does not take advantage of competitive efficiencies.
- 13. Shifts all cost risks for new builds to customers
- 14. Forgoes the cost benefits and efficiencies that are provided by a competitive market.
- 15. Significant costs and resources must be dedicated to regulatory proceedings.
- 16. Decisions made through regulatory process may not include all information that would be provided by markets (expected costs, risk exposures and management opportunities, resource flexibility value, discount rate assumptions)
- 17. Possible lengthy regulatory proceedings required to approve changes in the supply plan.
- 18. Involves greater chance (than some other scenarios) that utilities will be unable to recover their costs.
- 19. Fuel price risks passed through to customers through FAC.